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# VICTORIAN ENTOMOLOGIST



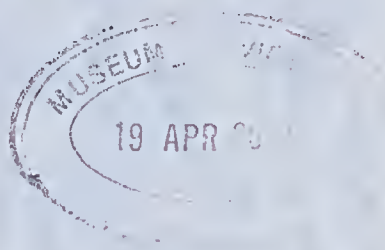
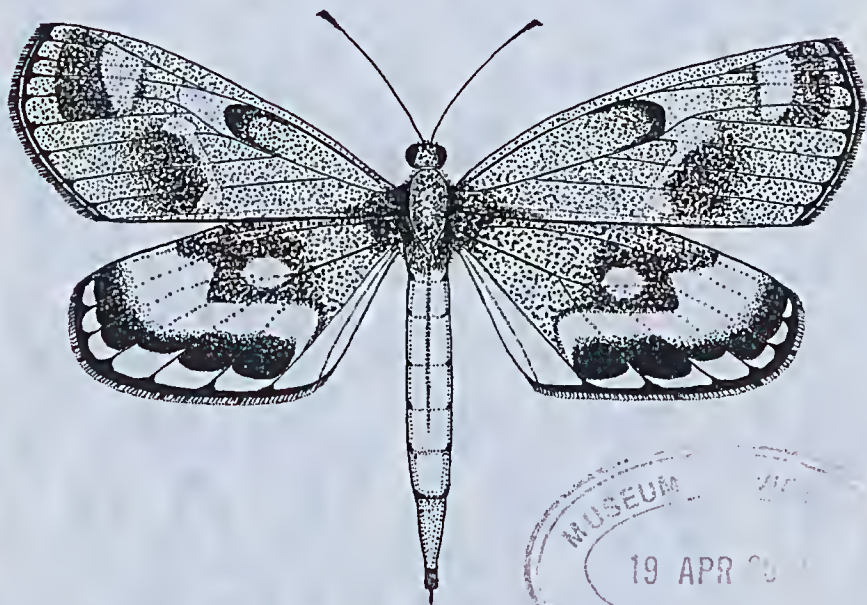
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*News Bulletin of The Entomological Society of Victoria Inc.*

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# THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA (Inc)

## MEMBERSHIP

Any person with an interest in entomology shall be eligible for Ordinary membership. Members of the Society include professional, amateur and student entomologists, all of whom receive the Society's News Bulletin, the Victorian Entomologist.

## OBJECTIVES

The aims of the Society are:

- (a) to stimulate the scientific study and discussion of all aspects of entomology,
- (b) to gather, disseminate and record knowledge of all identifiable Australian insect species,
- (c) to compile a comprehensive list of all Victorian insect species,
- (d) to bring together in a congenial but scientific atmosphere all persons interested in entomology.

## MEETINGS

The Society's meetings are held at the 'Discovery Centre', Lower Ground Floor, Museum Victoria, Carlton Gardens, Melway reference Map 43 K5 at 8 p.m. on the third Tuesday of even months, with the exception of the December meeting which is held on the second Tuesday. Lectures by guest speakers or members are a feature of many meetings at which there is ample opportunity for informal discussion between members with similar interests. Forums are also conducted by members on their own particular interest so that others may participate in discussions.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS

Ordinary Member	\$20.00 (overseas members \$22)
Country Member	\$16.00 (Over 100 km from GPO Melbourne)
Student Member	\$12.00
Associate Member	\$ 5.00 (No News Bulletin)

Associate Members, resident at the same address as, and being immediate relatives of an ordinary Member, do not automatically receive the Society's publications but in all other respects rank as ordinary Members.

**LIFE MEMBERS:** P. Carwardine, Dr. R. Field, D. Holmes, Dr. T. New, Dr. K. Walker.

Cover design by Alan Hyman.

**Cover illustration:** The pale Sun Moth, *Synemon selene* Klug, is an endangered species restricted to perennial grassland dominated by *Austrodanthonia* in Western Victoria. It is now extinct in SA, and was presumed extinct in Vic. until its rediscovery, in February 1991, by the late Frank Nockler and Fabian Douglas. The Victorian Populations are parthenogenetic with all specimens comprising females, a most unusual trait in the Castniidae. Illustration by Michael F. Braby.

## MINUTES OF THE GENERAL MEETING 20 FEBRUARY 2007

The meeting was opened at 8:05 pm

**Present:** P. Carwardine, S. Curle, I. Endersby, P. Marriott, D. Stewart, C. Timewell, K. Walker, G. Weeks

**Visitors:** R. Baird, J. Crutchfield, M. Endersby, L. Gibson, D. Gilmore, L. Minchin, W. Moore, B. North, E. Poole, D. Russell, L. Russell, M. Russell, T. Walker

**Apologies:** D. Dobrosak

### **Speaker:**

Brian Bainbridge from the Merri Creek Management Committee described the history of the re-discovery of Golden Sun Moths in the north western suburban grasslands and the subsequent volunteer surveys that were held to establish the extent of the Craigieburn population and some of its biology. He presented results which indicate that habitat requirements for this species are less restrictive than formerly believed and that there can be substantial differences in the numbers found to be flying on consecutive days, even if weather conditions are similar.

Brian was keen for the audience to discuss future survey programs, and a number of themes were identified. Habitat and weather conditions that affect flight timing and detectability are now known to be more variable than previously thought and this should refine survey protocols. Preferred vegetation structure might be a result of predator avoidance strategies or the need for open spaces to facilitate female display and male searching behaviours. It would be interesting to unravel these alternatives.

Because of the assumed two-year life of the larvae alternate years might show large differences in the number of moths present. Also, within any one year, the extremely short life of the non-feeding adults means perhaps as many as twenty cohorts will successively emerge. The range of variation between these will affect population estimates.

Weather conditions during the life of the larva, and perhaps over longer timescales, could have an effect on the population flying in a particular year.

A major goal is define the search frequency, duration, habitat characteristics and weather condition combinations which, when utilised, give a very high probability of establishing that species does not occur at a particular site.

Volunteers could provide valuable assistance in surveying a broad range of sites in the next season in conjunction with a Biosis Research project to determine the range of the species in the northwestern suburban grasslands.

### **General Business**

**Treasurer's Report:** As the books are with the auditor the current financial information is not available.

**Membership:** Luke Watson was elected to membership and nominations were received on behalf of Daniel King and Henry Rich.



**Next Meeting:** The Annual General Meeting will be held at 8:00 pm on 17 April 2007, to be immediately followed by a general meeting at which the President will show photographs from the Order Hemiptera and members will be encouraged to discuss them from their own experience.

The meeting was closed at 9:35 pm

## MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL MEETING 20 MARCH 2007

The meeting was opened at 5:04 pm

**Present:** P. Carwardine, S. Curle, D. Dobrosak, I. Endersby, P. Marriott

**Apologies:** K. Walker, D. Stewart

### Minutes:

Minutes of the Council Meeting [Vic. Ent. 35(4): 62] were accepted. M: D. Dobrosak, S: P. Marriott

### Correspondence:

- Notification of the 2006 Science Teachers talent quest bursaries were received. Bursary Winners were Georgia Cheesman and Alice James of Ruyton Girl's School for "Buzz Off - Which repellent is Most Effective?"
- Request for Missing Issues.
- Australian Journal of Entomology Vol. 46 part 1.

**Treasurer's Report:** General Account \$6,677 Le Souëf Account \$4,778 excluding costs associated with the February issue of *Victorian Entomologist*.

**Editor's Report:** The editor requested more articles as none are in hand for the June issue.

### General Buisness:

**Science Talent Quest:** It was agreed to fund bursaries for the Science Talent Quest \$70. M: I. Endersby S: P. Carwardine.

**Exchange with Beiträge zur Entomologie:** Council agreed to an exchange of Journals with the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut and review after a year.

**2006 Le Souëf Award:** The Le Souëf committee formally notified Council of its recommendation to accept the nomination of Peter McMillan. Council commends Peter's contribution to Entomology (refer to a summary of Peter's contributions on page 27).

**Subscriptions:** Ian Endersby tabled a budget indicting a loss was being made on printing costs. Discussions took place on providing a discount membership if electronic issues (only) were provided via email or the option of reducing frequency to 4 issues per year. Ian Endersby is to provide advice on costs.

**Field Naturalists Club of Victoria's Terrestrial Invertebrate Group (TIG):** Peter Marriot had a meeting with Melanie Archer and Alan Yen of TGI and explored way in which both societies could work together to their mutual benefit. Council agreed to progress this matter.

Meeting closed at 6:41 pm

## A report on butterfly absence on Easter Island (Chile) during March

Kelvyn L Dunn

email: kelvyn\_dunn@yahoo.com

The Valparaíso islands, which comprise Easter Island, Sala y Gómez and Juan Fernández are situated in the far eastern Pacific, just south of the Tropic of Capricorn. Zoogeographically, Easter Island, located about 3700 km west of South America, represents the easternmost limit of Polynesia, the butterflies from the Galapagos being Neotropical in origin (Tennent 2006). Famous for stone platforms (called Ahu), hundreds of enigmatic statues (Moai), petroglyphs and other stone-age cultural artefacts, Rapa Nui, the name by which the island is traditionally known, attracts regular international tourism, but entomologically appears less well known. Despite great isolation and total deforestation several hundred years ago, there have been two species of butterfly reported from this tiny island over the last century (Tennent 2006); these records being from separate sources with a third reporting none.

Tennent's checklist of Pacific Island butterflies included the Valparaíso islands and has summarised available data in the literature:

"Easter was said to support no butterflies (Holloway, 1990b), although Clarke & Sheppard (1975: 234) mention the island as being the easternmost locality for *Hypolimnas bolina*, and Aurivillius *et al.* (1922) recorded a short series of *Cynthia carye* from Masatierra (Robinson Crusoe) Island in the Juan Fernández group. Field (1971: 62) also recorded *C. carye* from Easter Island, as well as from Gambier" in eastern French Polynesia (Tennent 2006: 5)

Tennent (2006) clarified that the only species known to occur on the Pitcairn group, some 1900 km west of Easter Island, is *Hypolimnas bolina*, a conspicuous butterfly that dominates much of the Pacific region. He provisionally placed on a geographic basis the easternmost record of *H. bolina* from Easter Island with *H. b. otahiteae*, named from the Marquesas (French Polynesia). The other species, *Cynthia carye* is a South American nymphaline, alternatively referred to as '*Vanessa carye*' by some on taxonomic preference. According to Tennent (2006: 183), "Field (1971: 62) examined specimens from Bahía Cumberland (Masatierra) and Las Chosas (Masafuera), in addition to the main town of Hanga Roa (as Hanga Rosa) on Easter Island, and Rikitea Village on Mangareva Island in the Gambiers." Although he had not sighted any of this material himself, Tennent judged that "there seems no reason to doubt that *C. carye* is an occasional vagrant in the eastern Pacific" (p.183).

Today, much of the interior of Easter Island is grassland, with porous volcanic soils interspersed among rugged lava fields. It is characterised by two extinct volcanic cones at opposite ends, and at its highest point reaches 507 m in the north. The island once contained an endemic flora, which included unique palms of South American ancestry, and perhaps one or more endemic butterflies, as is evidenced in the archipelagos farther west. Deforestation, probably climaxing during the late 17<sup>th</sup> century, has been devastatingly complete, the timber requirement to move stone monoliths suggested as the likely cause. The two extant species of butterfly are characteristic of open areas or scrubland. Although, one is evidently transitory, the other might reasonably be resident. The subtropical climate on Easter Island is well suited to *H. bolina* and several other butterfly species in French Polynesia, which might naturally colonise in the future. The climate is mild with average

daily temperatures around 20-25°C, and an annual rainfall of about 1200mm falling more or less evenly during the year, with May being the wettest month (Hunt *et al.* 2000).

#### Personal observations:

During early March 2007, I spent a week on Easter Island. Seasonally, March is a very suitable time of the year, just following summer when at least one species, namely *H. bolina*, ought to be present. In support of this, I observed *H. bolina* farther west on three of the Society Islands (French Polynesia) that same month. March is also well within its adult flight season at this latitude in eastern Australia (Dunn & Dunn 2006).

Using a hired motor vehicle, I travelled over much of the island to admire the statues and archaeological sites, but at such times kept a watchful eye out for any butterfly activity. Roadside larval hosts such as *Asclepias ?curassavica* and a common shore species of yellow-flowering pea (Fabaceae) utilised elsewhere in the Pacific, were examined for early stages of species which might be present, but none was found. Favoured flowers such as *Lantana* were conspicuous in the township of Hanga Roa, and these I watched repeatedly especially at times when adult butterflies might come to feed, particularly during mid and late afternoons. Throughout my visit from 1-7 March, daily weather was suitable for flight activity and yet not a single butterfly was to be seen anywhere. The known species are both of moderate size, highly conspicuous, and not easily missed.

Confronted with a disappointing finding of absence, I was rather interested to read that Holloway (1990b cited in Tennent 2006) had earlier reported no species. Further observations in different months are required to establish the temporal appearance of adult butterflies on Easter Island. *C. carye* is regarded as a vagrant (Tennent 2006), and perhaps *H. bolina* is a transient visitor too, breeding intermittently and temporarily with absences for variable periods or seasons, a potentiality that might explain my unexpected findings. Indeed, butterfly absence rather than presence remains an unusual report, but one equally valid when dealing with remote locations, such as this, where knowledge is fragmentary at best.

#### Reference

- Dunn, K.L. & Dunn, L.E. 2006. *Review of Australian butterflies – 1991. Annotated Version.* (CD-ROM). Melbourne, Australia: Published by the authors.
- Hunt, E., Carillet, J., Galbraith, K., Jones, R., Keller, N., Lyon, J. McKinnon, R., O'Byrne, D., Pinheiro, L. & Wheeler, T. (2000). *Lonely Planet: South Pacific.* (First Edition). Lonely Planet Publications Pty/Ltd., Footscray, Victoria.
- Tennent. W.J. 2006. *A checklist of the butterflies of Melanesia, Micronesia, Polynesia and some adjacent areas.* Zootaxa 1178. Auckland, New Zealand: Magnolia Press.



## Items of interest from around the world.....

Further information from the world of entomology.

With the raft of information across the globe that often makes interesting reading, this section is just a snippet of those that I have discovered recently for your perusal.

Please let me have your feedback regarding these items. I need to judge if it is indeed of interest or otherwise - perhaps there are articles you have heard about and would like included?

### September 2006: USA Monarch Watch

<http://www.monarchwatch.org/>

As we approach Autumn, Northern hemisphere having all but closed down for the winter now races towards spring.

However, this is a good time to catch up with the findings of the Northern Hemisphere's discoveries and publications from the previous breeding season.

I have followed the plight of the great wandering butterfly, The Monarch *Danaus plexippus* for some years now.

The University of Kansas has engaged in some major research of the species for many years now and have the above website that is a wealth of information over the findings of their research as well as the butterfly itself.

This is not just a truly fascinating species, but the research of the university appears to have opened a whole new world of monitoring such a species on such a large scale.

Their latest newsletter from October 2006 can be found here:

<http://www.monarchwatch.org/update/2006/1031.html>

Of a similar note, the chaps in the island just across the way from us have their own migrating population of Monarch; the Monarch Butterfly New Zealand Trust.

<http://www.monarchnz.org/>

[More news from the US of A...](#)

### Mystery killer silencing honeybees

There appears to be yet another issue in the USA whereby their Honey Bees are being killed off by some mystery ailment.

There appears to be significant deaths in Honeybee hives seemingly across the United States. This is all so far baffling for scientists and alarming for apiarists; but equally could significantly impact the pollination of crops across the country.

With the Honey Bee being a none native species in the USA, and seemingly plagued with problems, is this another lesson for others in using/introducing insects from another eco system? I

Full details:

<http://www.nationalgeographic.com/news/2007/02/0214-moths-mimic.html>

By Sandy Bauers Inquirer Staff Writer

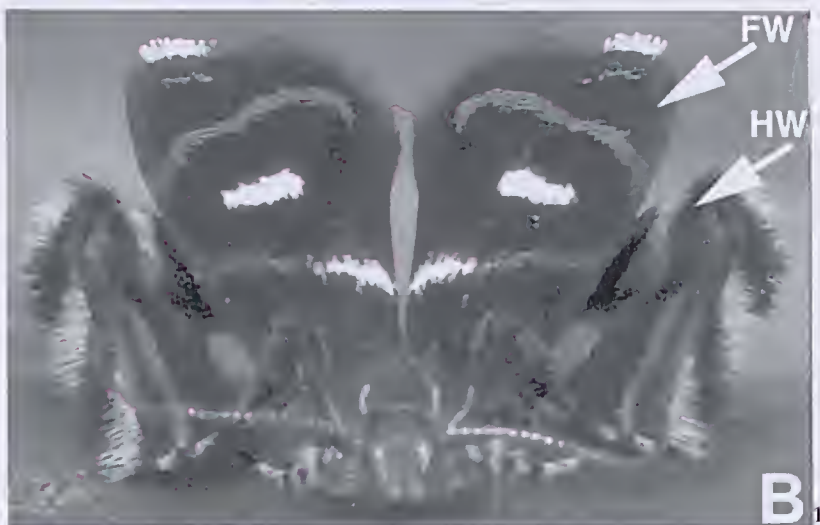
## Moths Elude Spiders by Mimicking Them

John Roach for National Geographic News February 14, 2007

Studies from Jadranka Rota at the University of Connecticut are showing that a metalmark moth, *Brenthia hexaselema*, has evolved the ability to spread it's wings in such a way that it appears to mimic a jumping spider.

It would appear that this is so effective, in tests, spiders caught only 6% of these metal mark moths when presented to them, as opposed to 62% of other species. Some spiders even started territorial gestures towards the moth.

Pictured below is the moth in it's spider posture.



Further details on the web at:

<http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2007/02/0214-moths-mimic.html>

[http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2007/02/0214-moths-mimic\\_2.html](http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2007/02/0214-moths-mimic_2.html)

<http://www.plosone.org/article/doi?articleId=info:doi/10.1371/journal.pone.0001045>

<http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/bigphotos/50529026.html>

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<sup>1</sup> With permission from Jadranka Rota, University of Connecticut



## **HIGHWAYS AGENCY News Release (E92/06) issued by The Government News Network on 15 August 2006**

The Highways Agency of the U.K. (a component of the Department of Transport – a government agency themselves who's objective is the "delivery of a reliable, safe and secure transport system that responds efficiently to the needs of individuals and business whilst safeguarding our environment) has in collaboration with "English Nature" produced a publication called "The Butterfly Handbook". The handbook is aimed at the provision of guidance notes for perhaps constructing more environmentally conscious roads (if that indeed could ever be achieved?)...

The highways agency itself aims to facilitate safe and reliable long distance road journeys across the U.K. as well as administering the roads network as a public asset.

British wildlife as a whole suffers greatly from the environmental impact of man and this publication does at least bring some hope that people in the U.K. are starting to take note of their direct impact on their local environment.

Equally significant I feel, is the collaboration between the government agencies, the English Nature and Butterfly Conservation organisation bringing together this working in a more harmonious fashion with each other to the greater benefit of all.

The study in the publication regarding the area near to Indian Queens in Cornwall, is a route I have personally travelled many times both before the new road, and afterwards. If the building of such a significant highway in the area can be mindful of the local wildlife impact, this must surely be inspirational to all construction companies worldwide and perhaps motivational to other conservation organisations alike.

I'll not go into any more detail here; the publication is extremely good at giving the background information, its aims and in some areas achievements. Perhaps a similar Australian arm would benefit from such a publication?

<http://www.dft.gov.uk/>

<http://www.highways.gov.uk/>

<http://www.highways.gov.uk/net/~pressrelease.aspx?pressreleaseid=136952>

<http://www.highways.gov.uk/knowledge/11959.aspx>

<http://www.butterfly-conservation.org/>

Publication download at:

[http://www.highways.gov.uk/knowledge/documents/The\\_Butterfly\\_Handbook.pdf](http://www.highways.gov.uk/knowledge/documents/The_Butterfly_Handbook.pdf)

Shackleford, Surrey, U.K. Local Newspaper cutting:

COUNTRYSIDE DIARY  
A FIRST FOR SHACKLEFORD?



CAMBERWELL BEAUTY

The Camberwell Beauty has always been held in awe by entomologists and has long been regarded as the great prize for British Butterfly collectors. Like its nearest relative, the Peacock, it is a large, boldly marked and unmistakable insect.

It was first recorded in Britain in 1748 in Camberwell, since when there have been sporadic reports every few years. It is widespread across central Europe and occurs in Asia and North America. In Britain it is a rare vagrant, migrating here probably from Sweden where it is most common.

Just occasionally, there is a bumper year for this species over here; 1976 was one and it seems that 2006 has been another. Both years had very hot, dry summers, so perhaps global-warming will make them less rare in the future.

Yes - you've guessed it. A Camberwell Beauty has been reported around here. On 14th October, one was seen at sunning itself on a garden patio in our local hamlet of Gatwick. Unfortunately, it did not re-appear to be photographed. The exciting news was relayed to the local butterfly expert and the Butterfly Conservation Society informed.

It must be safe to claim this as a first for Shackleford.

*Written by RR, illustrated by JH*

Further details of the species in the U.K. :

<http://www.butterfly-conservation.org/species/bdata/butterfly.php?cod=11m>

I appreciate that there is still far too much European news here; I will endeavour to get further a field for the next item.

Steve Curle.

[vicento@scurle.com](mailto:vicento@scurle.com)

## Treasurer's Report

Attached are the accounts for 2006 which will be presented to the Members at the Annual General Meeting in April. The general account shows a substantial loss of \$1,564. This is unsustainable in the long term and is due to two causes:

- timing of cash flows
- increased printing costs due to a new supplier and the inclusion of colour pages.

### CASH FLOW

The accounts are based on the cash that is received and spent within the year. Subscriptions received in 2005 in advance for 2006 are not included but subscriptions received in 2006 for 2007 are. Normally the amounts are about the same so it does not make a substantial difference but in 2006 it did.

Every three years we pay a fee to retain the business name of ENTRECS and this occurred in 2006. Also the Treasurer buys a box of 100 50¢ stamps which normally lasts about three years and this occurred in 2006 as well.

Adjusting the accounts for those items pertaining just to 2006, or pro rata, amends the loss figure to \$997, better than the published accounts but still not good.

### MEMBERSHIP

Eleven members failed to renew their subscriptions in 2006 and were removed from membership. Five new members joined.

Adjusting the receipts for timing so that they apply to the appropriate year gives:

	2004	2005	2006
Member Subs	\$1,289	\$1,195	\$1,427

So membership numbers in 2006 were not a reason for the shortfall.

At the end of 2006 we had 92 members, five of whom are honorary life members and do not pay a subscription. Ten Institutes subscribe to the journal, we have three obligatory deposits, and three exchanges.

87 members plus 10 institutes must cover the costs for a print run of 140 but some of the back issues are eventually paid for by new members.

Members	87
Honorary life members	5
Institutes	10
Exchanges and obligations	6
Back Issue stock	42
TOTAL	140



On average, 100 members (including the Institutions) will have to bear the costs of running the Society.

#### PRINTING COSTS

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
\$ 980	\$ 950	\$ 1718	\$ 670	\$ 2114

Note that 2004 contained the first of the colour issues, and 2005 was artificially low, possibly due to the printer mis-quoting. With our new printing arrangements our costs per issue have risen by about \$100 and a colour issue costs an extra \$260. This is the prime reason for the 2006 deficit compared with previous years. [Two colour issues  $2 \times \$ 260 + \$ 600 = \$ 1,120$ ]. This is equivalent to a little more than \$10 per member per year.

For 2006 the individual issues cost:

February	\$ 178
April	\$ 291
June	\$ 291
August	\$ 524
October	\$ 559
December	\$ 273

Quotations for colour printing for 20 pages (18 pages b&w, 2 pages colour); 140 copies, are:

80 gsm	\$ 555.38
100 gsm, matt, smooth	\$ 558.62
130 gsm, gloss	\$ 597.66

and the October issue had a 100 gsm centre page.

#### OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

##### Metro/country differential

Traditionally Metropolitan members have paid a premium over that of Country members to cover the additional costs of Melbourne-based meetings. As long as the Museum continues to host our meetings, and if we continue the perhaps unreasonable practice of not making some gift to speakers, there is no additional cost. However, from the point of view of Country members, they are at a disadvantage to their Metropolitan counterparts and would expect that to be recognised in the subscription structure.

Membership at the end of 2006 comprised:

Metropolitan	32
Country	51
Associate	1
Student	3
Life	..5

## Accumulated Surpluses

At the end of December 2006 the Society's General Account held \$5,680 and the Le Souëf Account \$4,777. \$1,457 of the combined total was accessible from the cheque account and \$9,000 was held in a fixed deposit to service the Le Souëf Award and Science Talent Search bursaries. With constant attention to maximising the interest rate at each roll-over of the term deposit an income of \$360 to \$400 can be achieved. This allows about \$70 for STQ bursaries and \$250 for the Le Souëf Award including any postage expenses.

To use the accumulated surpluses for more than a year or so to subsidise the losses due to increased printing costs and colour reproductions would mean that the value of the Le Souëf Award would fall.

## PRO-FORMA BUDGET

Costing the future needs of the Society reveals the need for subscriptions to be set at \$30 per member.

		Budget	Per member
Newsletter			
Printing	5 x \$ 295	1,475	14.75
1 colour issue	1 x \$ 560	560	5.60
Postage	6 x \$75	450	4.50
Labels, Envelopes	\$110 + \$ 70	180	1.80
Aust Ent Soc affiliation		120	1.20
Corporate Affairs			
Annual return		40	0.40
ENTRECS		20	0.20
Committee Expenses		30	0.30
Bank Fees		10	0.10
Meeting Venue Hire		0	0.00
Contingency/Other Projects		100	1.00
TOTAL		2,985	29.85

At the General Meeting of the Society on 18 October 1991 it was agreed that subscriptions be raised as in the following table and that the Society would attempt to hold those fees for the next three years. The new fees became effective in January 1992 so, in January 2008 when any proposed increase can apply, subscriptions will have been unaltered for SIXTEEN years, except for an increase of \$2 for Overseas members to cover their higher level of postage cost. Overseas subscribers are charged \$30 but subscription agencies are given a 20% discount which reduces the Institutional rate to \$20 and the Overseas rate to \$24. Most institutions now buy their journal subscriptions through agencies.

	1991	1992
Metropolitan	\$ 14	\$ 20
Country	\$ 10	\$ 16
Associate	\$ 4	\$ 5
Institutional	\$ 20	\$ 25
Student	\$ 7	\$ 12

In the past there has been (unreasonable) criticism of our costs compared to those of the Australian Entomologist (\$25 p.a.) which produces 4 issues per year on glossy paper (and now much colour). It should be recognised that that journal charges authors \$27.50 per page (b&w) and \$60 for colour.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- The Term Deposit at the Commonwealth Bank (and hence the General Account surplus) be retained close to its current level to provide funds for the Le Souëf Award and the Science Talent Quest bursaries.
- A differential between Country and Metropolitan Members subscriptions be retained to recognise that Metropolitan Members have access to bimonthly meetings, even if they don't take advantage of them.
- The Annual General Meeting of April 2007 be asked to increase subscription fees to:

	Current	Proposed
Metropolitan	\$ 20	\$30
Country	\$ 16	\$26
Overseas	\$ 22	\$32
Associate	\$ 5	\$ 7
Institution Australia	\$ 25	\$ 35
Institution Overseas	\$ 30	\$ 40
Student	\$ 12	\$ 18

Any suggestions to cut costs are obviously welcome but they would have little effect on the proposed increases. The budget figure allows one colour issue per year. Additional funds of \$250 would have to be raised for each additional colour issue.

- This report, or an abridged version of it, be included in the April issue of the Victorian Entomologist so that members can read it before the AGM and therefore attend the meeting if they want to debate it.



THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA INC.  
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006

GENERAL ACCOUNT

INCOME Subscriptions			
Member	2006	911	
	2007	<u>48</u>	959
Institution	2006	<u>193</u>	
	2007	<u>95</u>	288
Donations			110
			<u>1357</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Journal Costs			
Printing	2114		
Postage	444		
Envelopes	100		
Labels	<u>66</u>	2724	
Lecture Room Hire		0	
Corporate Affairs Fees			
Ent Soc Vic	37		
ENTRECS	<u>54</u>	91	
Aust Ent Soc Sub		52	
Postage (Treasurer)		50	
Bank Fees		4	2921
			<u>(1564)</u>
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR YEAR			
Add Balance brought forward from 2005			644
Balance carried forward to 2007			<u><u>(920)</u></u>

## LE SOUËF MEMORIAL FUND

### INTEREST INCOME

Commonwealth Bank Fixed Deposit	375	
Commonwealth Bank Savings Account	11	386
Less		
Award Expenditure	0	
Science Talent Search	70	70
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR YEAR</b>		<b>316</b>
Add balance brought forward from 2005		2061
Balance carried forward to 2007		2377

## STATEMENT OF ASSETS AT 31 DECEMBER 2006

### GENERAL ACCOUNT

Bank Account	(920)
Term Deposit	6600
Stock of Maps	40
	<u>5720</u>

### LE SOUËF MEMORIAL FUND

Bank Account	2377
Commonwealth Bank Fixed Deposit	2400
	<u>4777</u>

### Auditors Report:

I report that I have audited the year 2006 accounts of the Entomological Society of Victoria, comprising the Statement of Receipts and Expenditure - General Account, the Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Le Souef Memorial Fund and the Statement of Assets as at 31 December 2006..

The audit procedure examined the account books and records of the Society, including bank statements, deposit books and cheque books.

In my opinion the accounts are properly drawn up and accurately record the financial transactions of the Society. Further, the financial records of the Society are in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

S.J. Cowling  
28 February 2007

## 2006 Winner of Zoo Le Souëf Memorial Award

Mr Robert Peter McMillan is the 2006 winner of the Zoo Le Souëf Memorial Award. Peter has been a major contributor to the insect collection of the Western Australian Museum. His contributions have included many groups of insects but his greatest contributions have involved the jewel beetles (Buprestidae) in which he has long held a special interest. He has also been very interested in ants. It is not possible to put a figure on his total contribution but, thanks to a new electronic database of the Museum's buprestids, it has been determined that he has donated close to 5,000 specimens of this family collected from 1937 to the present.

Peter's contribution to our knowledge of jewel beetles is acknowledged in the recently published book "*Castiarina, Australia's richest jewel beetle genus*" by Shelley Barker, 2006. The author's preface commences "My interest in the jewel beetle genus *Castiarina* was kindled when, following a visit to Peter McMillan in 1953, I began collecting buprestids." This is followed by a short biography for Peter in the chapter headed 'Collectors'.

Another significant contribution to the WA Museum has been a collection of inquiline insects (chiefly beetles) associated with ants. It takes a special dedication to excavate ant nests and to carefully collect tiny creatures living in the nest chambers. This collection has achieved wide recognition and parts of it have been borrowed for study by various specialists around the world.

In recognition of his collecting effort, a number of diverse insect species have been named in his honour. While a complete list is unavailable, we can cite the following few examples:

*Astraeus (Astraeus) macmillani* Barker, 1975 (Coleoptera: Buprestidae)  
*Atrichobrunettia macmillani* Jezek, 2000 (Diptera: Psychodidae)  
*Aulacus mcmillani* Jennings, Austin & Stevens, 2004 (Hymenoptera: Aulacidae)  
*Astroconops mcmillani* Wirth & Lee, 1959 (Diptera: Ceratopogonidae)  
*Castiarina macmillani* (Barker, 1979) (Coleoptera: Buprestidae)  
*Chlamydopsis macmillani* Caterino, 2003 (Coleoptera: Histeridae)  
*Leioproctus macmillani* Houston, 1991 (Hymenoptera: Colletidae)

As well as being an energetic collector, Peter has also been a keen observer and has published numerous articles, largely written for naturalists and the lay.

Peter has always sought to communicate his enthusiasm for Nature and insects in particular to his students while a teacher at Guildford Grammar School and later at Claremont Teacher's College. He has taken groups of students into the field on many occasions to give them first hand experience.

For a number of years, Peter was involved in setting up the Perth Wildlife Show at the Perth Town Hall and many remember his display of a live Stick-nest Ant colony.

### Biographical details

Born into a farming family, Peter lived his early years at Spencers Brook in Western Australia. After gaining his BSc, he moved into high school teaching and was a science master at Guildford Grammar School where he was affectionately known among his students as 'Fat Mac'. Later, after gaining a Masters Degree at the Zoology Department, University of Western Australia, Peter became a lecturer at the Claremont Campus of the WA College of Advanced Education.

Peter has had a long association with the Western Australian Museum. He was Honorary Assistant Entomologist from 1951–1956 and held the position of Research Entomologist in 1957–58. Subsequently, he became an Honorary Associate in the Entomology Department, a status he has held to the present time (2006).

Peter is a long-standing member of the WA Naturalists' Club and is a foundation member of the WA Insect Study Society (established in 1989).

The Zoo Le Souëf Memorial Award Committee congratulates Peter on his achievements and contributions to entomology.



The Australian Entomological Society publishes the *Australian Journal of Entomology* quarterly. The Entomological Society of Victoria is an affiliated society and will, in future, publish the contents of the Journal for the wider interest of its members.

#### ECOLOGY

Bronwen W Cribb, Craig D Hull, Chris J Moore, John Paul Cunningham & Myron P Zalucki: Variability in odour reception in the peripheral sensory system of *Helicoverpa armigera* (Hübner) (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae)

Martin J Steinbauer & Tom A Weir: Summer activity patterns of nocturnal Scarabaeoidea (Coleoptera) of the southern tablelands of New South Wales

David P Logan & Catherine G Mettle: Temperature-dependent development and distribution in the soil profile of pupae of greyback canegrub *Dermolepida albohirtum* (Waterhouse) (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae) in Queensland sugarcane

Richard J Lloyd, Bernard A Franzmann & Myron P Zalucki: Seasonal incidence of *Stenodiplosis sorghicola* (Coquillett) (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae) and its parasitoids on *Sorghum halepense* (L.) Pers. in south-eastern Queensland, Australia

Christopher W Weldon: Influence of male aggregation size on female visitation in *Bactrocera tryoni* (Froggatt) (Diptera: Tephritidae)

#### SYSTEMATICS

Judy F Grimshaw & John F Donaldson: Records of two sugarcane pests *Eumetopina flavipes* Muir (Hemiptera: Delphacidae) and *Chilo terrenellus* Pagenstecher (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae) from Torres Strait and far north Queensland

Peter Kolesik, Bill Woods, Max Crowhurst & Michelle G Wirthensohn: *Dasineura banksiae*: a new species of gall midge (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae) feeding on *Banksia coccinea* (Proteaceae) in Australia

Birgit Löcker, Murray J Fletcher & Geoff M Gurr: Revision of the genus *Innobindus* Jacobi (Hemiptera: Fulgoromorpha: Cixiidae) with the description of six new species and comments on other Australian Bixiini genera

Chris H S Watts, Peter J Hancock & Remko Leys: A stygobitic *Carabhydrus* Watts (Dytiscidae, Coleoptera) from the Hunter Valley in New South Wales, Australia

#### MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY

Michael D A Lindsay, Andrew Jardine, Cheryl A Johansen, Anthony E Wright, Susan A Harrington & Philip Weinstein: Mosquito (Diptera: Culicidae) fauna in inland areas of south-west Western Australia

#### BIOGEOGRAPHY

J Mark Scriber, Michelle L Larsen & Myron P Zalucki: *Papilio aegus* Donovan (Lepidoptera: Papilionidae) host plant range evaluated experimentally on ancient angiosperms

#### PEST MANAGEMENT

Martin A Horwood: Rapid degradation of termiticides under field conditions

Weiguang Liang, G Andrew C Beattie, Alan Meats & Robert Spooner-Hart: Impact on soil-dwelling arthropods in cirrus orchards of spraying horticultural mineral oil, carbaryl or methidathion

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The Society welcomes contributions of articles, papers or notes pertaining to any aspect of entomology for publication in this Bulletin. Contributions are not restricted to members but are invited from all who have an interest. Material submitted should be responsible and original. The Editor reserves the right to have articles refereed. Statements and opinions expressed are the responsibility of the respective authors and do not necessarily reflect the policies of the Society.

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Contributions may be typed on A4 paper or sent to the Hon. editor on an IBM formatted disk in *Microsoft Word for Windows* with an enclosed hard copy. The main text of the news bulletin is prepared in 8 point, *Book Antiqua* font (please do not use fixed point paragraph spacing). Contributions may *preferably* be E-mailed to Internet address: [suturalis@yahoo.com](mailto:suturalis@yahoo.com)

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## DIARY OF COMING EVENTS

**Tuesday 17th April**

Annual General Meeting and Presidential Address  
"Hemiptera - real bugs! - Time to share our collective observations and knowledge.  
Starting from a set of images we can build one another's  
understanding of this diverse group of insects"

**Tuesday 15th May**

Council Meeting

**Tuesday 19th June**

Members Night. Member and visitors will give

Scientific names contained in this document are *not* intended for permanent scientific record, and are not published for the purposes of nomenclature within the meaning of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*, Article 8(b). Contributions may be refereed, and authors alone are responsible for the views expressed.

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